

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
ROUTING SLIP

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI				
2	DDCI				
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI				
6	DDA				
7	DDO				
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/EEO				
14	D/Pers				
15	D/OLL				
16	C/PAO				
17	SA/IA		✓		
18	AO/DCI				
19	C/IPD/OIS				
20	NIO/AL-LOW		✓		
21	EVRA/DDC		✓		
22	NIO/ETON		✓		
SUSPENSE					

Date

Remarks

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Executive Secretary  
1/11/84  
Date



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

Executive Registry

83-5994/1

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January 10, 1984

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(With ~~Confidential~~ Attachment)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
✓ DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE  
UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY  
AFFAIRS  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT & DEPUTY TO THE CHIEF  
OF STAFF  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR CABINET AFFAIRS  
CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT  
ADMINISTRATOR, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT Senior Interdepartmental Group on  
International Economic Policy

Attached are the minutes of the SIG-IEP meeting held on  
December 14.

Christopher Hicks  
Executive Secretary and  
Special Assistant to the Secretary

Attachment

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EXEC  
REG

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SENIOR INTERDEPARTMENTAL GROUP-INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

2:00 p.m.

December 14, 1983

Roosevelt Room

Attendees:

Treasury

Secretary Regan, Chairman  
Beryl Sprinkel  
Marc Leland

Office of the Vice President

G. Phillip Hughes

State

Kenneth W. Dam  
Thomas M. T. Niles  
Elinor Constable

Defense

Dov Zakheim  
William J. Weida

Agriculture

Secretary Block  
Alan Tracy

Commerce

Olin Wethington

OMB

Joseph Wright

CIA

David Low

USTR

Ambassador Brock  
Robert Lighthizer

AID

M. Peter McPherson  
Bradshaw Langmaid

CEA

Martin Feldstein  
Robert Thompson

Cabinet Affairs

Larry Herbolsheimer

OPD

Roger Porter

NSC

Roger Robinson  
David Wigg

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U.S.-EC Ministerial Report

The Chairman addressed the outcome of the U.S.-EC Ministerial, noting in particular two developments:

-- Limited progress on EC export subsidies and CAP reform in the form of promised continued EC best efforts and new consultations with the United States.

-- New joint U.S.-EC group to examine high tech protectionism and discrimination.

Ambassador Brock discussed ways of blunting the French lead in efforts to protect EC high tech industries:

-- Use the new working group, as we do with the Japanese, to hype U.S.-EC cooperation.

-- Give the other West European governments a forum for disagreeing with French proposals.

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The Chairman noted that EC governments had complained at the Ministerial about the high U.S. dollar and high interest rates supposedly draining capital from Western Europe. He indicated he responded by stressing the West European trade surplus with the United States and low U.S. inflation rates.

#### Food Aid to Egypt

Secretary Block discussed the options presented in the discussion paper. Regarding (1) donating or selling dairy products and (2) wheat flour sales, it was noted that both would complicate U.S. dealing with GATT and the EC, and the dairy products transaction would be detrimental to Egypt's dairy industry, which is functioning well at this time. It was suggested that the United States might consider donating dairy products as a final lever to encourage compliance with IMF austerity measures. Secretary Block noted that the United States has already authorized \$120 million in blended credits to Egypt in FY 1984 for wheat, and suggested a "wait and see" approach on further assistance.

It was noted that the Egyptian Government has been slow to progress toward Paris Club and IMF accords and that some forms of pressure was needed to encourage compliance. Mr. Leland argued that flexibility covering a variety of credit sources was important as a means of influencing Egyptian efforts to undertake austerity.

#### International Debt Update

Treasury representatives reported on the status of Brazil's credit package:

-- \$6.2 billion of the \$6.5 billion target has been raised.

-- Brazil had not been successful previously in the Middle East, but Delfim Netto had partially succeeded the previous week in raising OPEC participation.

Initial impressions of Argentine Economics Minister Grinspun were favorable. Announced economic policy changes appear to be for the good. Commercial banks dispersed \$500 million on November 30, part of which was used to pay up some interest arrearages, leaving U.S. banks with no write-down problems vis-a-vis Argentina for 1983.

Jamaica is still negotiating with the IMF, and the Jamaicans express confidence they will sign a letter of intent by late December.

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It was noted that the Mexican Government has requested of the Bank Advisory Committee that past loan spreads be renegotiated and that new spreads be cut. The initial creditor-bank reaction was one of concern, but apparently the Mexicans do not intend to press too hard on renegotiations.

The Chairman noted that Mexico has made substantial progress in rationalizing economic activity, but the inflation rate is still too high.

Regarding a Mexican request for \$1.5 billion in CCC credits, the Chairman suggested that the staffs at Treasury and Agriculture meet to work out a response. It was agreed that the Mexican Government should be told immediately that they will not be getting the full amount requested.

The Chairman noted that \$50 million in credit guarantees for the Philippines had just been released, and the Philippine Government was advised to move faster to meet IMF austerity requirements. The Chairman noted that an ESF bridging loan required an IMF program in place in order to have something to bridge to. It was agreed that the Philippine economic situation was deteriorating and that Manila was moving too slowly to reverse the situation.

Ambassador Brock suggested that a study be initiated:

-- To examine available U.S. means of providing credit and to determine which best serve U.S. interests, and

-- To look at U.S. credit resources and determine if they will meet ultimate demands.

Ambassador Brock noted that U.S. exports to LDC's were down by 46 percent -- a development that must be reversed.

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